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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 49 asked by Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd March 1959, page 1 supra.]

SUMMARY OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROAD AND INLAND WATER TRANSPORT ADVISORY COMMITTEE AT ITS MEETING IN NEW DELHI IN NOVEMBER 1958.

(1) *Inland Transportation Policy.*

A small Special Committee consisting of experts both from the transport and the economic fields and including a representative of the Ministry of Railways should be appointed to consider all aspects of transportation in the country and draw up the broad outlines of a national policy covering all modes of transport. The Committee, should submit its report within a period of about three months. All necessary information and other data relating to the traffic carried by the different carries, both actual and potential and charts and maps, etc., would be made available to the Committee.

(2) *Motor Vehicles Taration (Fixation of ceiling and elimination of indirect taxes).*

The State Governments should take steps to consolidate the various motor vehicle taxes and fees into one tax to be collected by a single agency and the ceiling of 75 per cent of the total existing Madras rates should be accepted by all the States in respect of motor vehicles taxation. The non-official representatives suggested that the State Governments should not exceed the recommended ceiling for a period of five years. It was agreed that the question of fixing a time-limit might be left to the Transport Development Council to consider and decide.

(3) *Double taration on motor vehicles by different States.*

The Governments of Uttar Pradesh, Bombay and Madras should be requested to agree to the principle of single point taxation and all the States, including those who had accepted the principle of single point taxation but had not yet adopted it, should be requested to put the principle into practice within six months.

(4) *Liberalization of the licensing policy of State Governments and other measures to increase the number of vehicles on the road.*

The factual position in regard to observance of the Code of Principles and Practice in the Regulation Motor Transport should be ascertained from the State Governments by the Ministry of Transport and Communications. The States should also be asked to give details about the number of permits for goods vehicles granted by them for distances exceeding 150 miles.

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The question of excluding inter-State routes from the applicability of the Code should be examined, as with the setting up of the Inter-State Transport Commission, the responsibility for inter-State routes had been exclusively transferred to that Commission.

(5) *Measures for popularizing truck/tractor-trailer combinations.*

On all roads of 22 feet width, whether State or National Highways, truck-trailer combinations and articulated vehicles should be allowed to operate. Articulated vehicles of a maximum of 15 tons should be permitted to ply on all roads where there was no density of traffic and where traffic was dense, the operation might be restricted to the hours of the night.

In order to popularise the truck-trailer combinations permits should be given freely for such combinations and tax on the trailers should be levied on a concessional basis, as was being done in Madras.

(6) *Freedom of movement of vehicles used by tourists.*

If a driving licence has a special endorsement on its authorizing the licence-holder to drive on a hill road in one State, it should be accepted as valid for driving on hill roads in other States.

A taxi, either with a particular distinguishing mark or special series of registration numbers should be eligible for going to any place from its headquarters without the necessity of taking out a special permit from the Regional Transport Authority of its home town or countersignature from the authority of the place or places it may have to visit, so long as it carried one party throughout and returned with it. The question of extending this concession to tourist coaches also should be studied and action taken by the Department of Transport.

Every State should amend its Motor Vehicles Taxation Act so as to provide that, if a vehicle, whether a taxi or a chartered bus, has paid the tax leviable on it in the State from where it starts in respect of a particular period, it should not be required to pay tax in respect of the same period when it visits another State on a temporary visit.

(7) *Printing of up-to-date Road Maps of India.*

Up-to-date regional Road Maps of India should be printed, in view of the increasing demands for such maps from tourists. The matter should be pursued by the Department of Transport.

(8) *Development of Inland Waterways.*

Suitable recommendations would be made to the State Governments to place the subjects of inland water transport and road transport under one Minister. As regards the technical set-up for inland water transport, the question would be considered by the Ministry concerned.

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(9) *Measures necessary for the prevention of country boat disasters.*

The important ferries should be run by the State Governments (through Public Works Department or through the State Transport Organization) or by the Port Trusts or the Railways. The State Governments should organize technical agencies to look after the country boats and see that they were suitable for the kind of work. Government expected from them and were kept in a proper state of repairs and to ensure that the boatmen were properly trained.

(10) *Measures for the prevention of motor vehicles accidents.*

The enforcement of the existing safety regulations should be tightened up and due attention should be paid to proper focussing of head lights. Introduction of the system of safety lanes, provision of weigh bridge, mobile as well as stationary and deterrent punishment for the offenders were also recommended.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 481 asked by Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar and Sri K. Ramachandran at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd March 1959, page 2 supra.]

I. Proceedings of the Minor Irrigation Conference held at the Sri Ram Talkies, Sivaganga, on 16th November 1958.

Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home Minister, presided over the Conference.

The following were the prominent officials who were present :

(1) Sri T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., Commissioner of Food Production.

(2) Sri M. G. Rajaram, I.A.S., Additional Development Commissioner and Secretary to Government, Public (Planning and Development) Department.

(3) Sri U. Ananda Rao, B.E., M.I.E. (Ind), I.S.E., Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

(4) Sri G. M. Muthuswami Pillai, I.A.S., Collector of Ramnathapuram.

(5) Sri Syed Bashiruddin, B.E., Superintending Engineer (Food Production).

The following were the prominent non-officials who were present :—

(1) Sri A. R. Venkatachari, retired Chief Engineer, Public Works Department and Member, Committee on Agricultural Production.

(2) Sri A. Chidambara Mudaliar, M.L.C.

(3) Sri R. Krishnaswamy Naidu, M.L.A.

(4) Sri K. Ramachandran, M.L.A.

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- (5) Sri N. V. Chockalingam Ambalam, M.L.A.
- (6) Sri D. Subramania Rajakumar, M.L.A.
- (7) Sri R. Chidambara Bharathi, M.L.A.
- (8) Sri S. Ramakrishna Thevar, M.L.A.
- (9) Sri S. Ramaswamy Naidu, M.L.A.

2. The Home Minister welcomed the officials and non-officials present and called for suggestions from the agriculturist and the Legislators present for improving the irrigation resources of the Ramanathapuram district. He said that this Conference was a unique one as it was the first of its kind where top ranking officers of the Revenue, Engineering and Food Production departments and the accredited representatives of the people as well as progressive agriculturists had gathered together to discuss minor irrigation problems and find solutions for them which could be implemented quickly. The Ramanathapuram area, he added, was fortunate in that it was having a very large numbers of minor irrigation tanks. But these tanks had suffered from long neglect and their restoration and improvement was therefore imperative. The new panchayats which should take over the work of Block Development should consequently take over agricultural development in the block areas and as a natural corollary they should take over the maintenance of minor irrigation works in those areas. Even in non-block areas some measures should be devised to maintain the valuable minor irrigation tanks in good condition with the co-operation of the agriculturists. The Home Minister emphasised that money was no consideration for pushing through this good work. Both the State and the Central Governments were prepared to set apart any amount of money that was required for attending to this good objective but the bottle-neck was the want of required technical personnel. No doubt steps were being taken to start more engineering colleges and poly-technics for producing the required number of additional engineering personnel. But this would take some time while the problem facing them was so urgent that we could not wait till the required technical personnel became available. The Home Minister urged that we should therefore take immediately such steps as were urgently required with the available personnel. As India was a democratic country the solution for any question should be found jointly by officials and non-officials by mutual consultation and exchange of ideas. That was why this Conference had been convened.

3. The Home Minister then asked the Collector of Ramanathapuram to give a Tamil rendering of the Memorandum on the subject before the Conference which he had submitted to the Government. The Collector did so. Thereafter on the invitation of the Home Minister, the Legislators present gave their suggestions which are given below briefly :—

Sri R. Chidambara Bharathi, M.L.A.—340,000 acres in the Ramanathapuram district depended for irrigation on 100 big and 4,000 small tanks. Ensuring adequate supply of water to these

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tanks and making them to retain the water which they receive was the fundamental problem before the Conference. Though the ryot in these areas was eager and anxious to sow in the month of 'Adi' in keeping with the proverb 'Adi Vidhai Thedi Nadu' he could not do so for want of water. Water from the Vaigai river should be made available in the Ramanathapuram district in August and September. If these were to be done, the local ryots could sow in those months. They were sure to get at least some rains in October and November which would suffice for the growing crop. Compared to the ryots in the Tanjore district the ryots in Ramanathapuram district were more hard-working and enterprising and the soil also was more suited for paddy cultivation. Even now the average yield per acre was much more in the fertile areas of the adjacent Madurai district than in the Tanjore district. Hence if only the ryots were assured of adequate irrigation facilities they would surely produce 40 bags per acre. Time there was when the eastern taluks of the Ramanathapuram district were exporting rice to the adjoining districts. This had changed now due to the continued neglect of the irrigation resources in the district while simultaneously the major irrigation works undertaken in recent years had helped the adjoining districts to wipe out their deficits considerably. If only due attention was paid to the improvement of minor irrigation sources the eastern taluks of Ramanathapuram district would step up production remarkably.

He urged that dependance of tanks at lower levels for their water on those who control the tanks at higher levels should be done away with by providing departmental feeder channels for tanks at all levels.

He pointed out that only a few of the tanks depended solely on rains. The vast majority of them depended on water from the Vaigai river and other rivers. He suggested that a channel might be dug from the Vaigai for a length of 70 miles for supplying water to all the local tanks for the benefit of 340,000 acres which would increase food production tremendously.

Vaigai should be linked with the Kridhmal Nadhi.

Kundar Anicut Scheme proposed some time ago by Sri Shanmugasundaram, M.L.A., should be revived and implemented speedily.

Sri S. Ramakrishna Thevar, M.L.A.—Too many engineering branches were functioning in water-tight compartments. The Collector should be vested with power over all the engineering personnel in the district so that the people could take their problems to him and he could arrange for their speedy redress.

There were many jungle streams in the district whose waters now run to waste into the sea. These waters should be utilized for feeding tanks.

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Sri K. Ramachandran, M.L.A.—Vaigai water should be made available to the eastern taluks of Ramanathapuram district as already suggested by Sri Bharathi. The south-west monsoon always let them down while the north-east monsoon was fairly reliable. Because of this, agricultural operations could not start in the months of 'Adi' and 'Avani' and so full use could not be made of the fairly reliable north-east monsoon rains. If Vaigai water is made available in 'Adi' and 'Avani' the local ryots could fully benefit in the north-east monsoon. This could be done without detriment to Periar and the existing Vaigai Project ayacutdars as there were enough rains in the catchment areas of the Vaigai river.

Kudimaramath was not being neglected as was erroneously considered in certain quarters. The local ryots were enterprising and enthusiastic. But many of the channels were beyond the capacity of the ryots to keep in good condition by their unaided efforts. He cited as instances the Parthipanur channel, the lower Nattarkal, the Chellungal and the Koothangal (which could irrigate 8,000 acres).

A special division should be formed solely for the renovation of supply channels just as there was a Special Bridges Division in the Highways Department for attending solely to bridges.

In inam villages many tanks were not being attended to because of the delay on account of demand of contributions from Inamdars who were scattered all over India in far off places like Bombay, Calcutta, etc. The Government should attend to these tanks also without waiting for a reply from the inamdars in the interest of increasing Food Production.

Non-block areas should receive the same treatment as block areas and the latter should not receive any partial treatment.

Sri S. Ramaswamy Naidu, M.L.A.—At present there was no regulated supply of water from the tanks for want of sluices which should be provided at once and the supply of water properly regulated.

There should be an Engineering Officer at the rate of one for a specified number of tanks. This number should be a reasonable number. That officer should be in charge of all the problems connected with these tanks like their maintenance, maintenance of supply channels, sluices, etc. There should be no such branches as Food Production Branch, General P.W.D. Branch, Flood Damage Repair Branch, etc.

Suggestions made by the representatives of the people should be examined. They should be apprised of the decisions taken on their suggestions.

Sri R. Krishnaswamy Naidu, M.L.A.—The channels branching away from the Vaigai river have all been silted up even at the starting point. This work should be attended to immediately.

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A census from village to village and from ryot to ryot should be conducted in all National Extension Service blocks for ascertaining what were the reasons for the lands in those villages not being brought under cultivation and immediate steps should be taken to remove all the obstacles.

Sri D. Subramania Rajakumar, M.L.A.—Government should make a special allotment of funds for improving the irrigation sources in the eastern taluks of the Ramanathapuram district.

Upper Project should be taken up at once.

Manimuthar water should be made available to Sivaganga taluk.

Tubewells should be sunk in Padamathur, etc., villages. The 50 per cent contribution would be forthcoming from the people.

Sri N. V. Chockalingam Ambalam, M.L.A.—Vaigai project water should be made available to the Tirupattur taluk. Several small rivulets in the district should be dammed and their water should be fed into the tanks.

A small dam near Pallapet which could irrigate about 4,000 acres should be built in the jungle stream flowing through that place.

The water table was high in Tirupattur taluk and the soil is sandy. Filter points should therefore be sunk in this area. The loans granted to ryots should be as long term as possible.

4. The Home Minister then requested the Additional Development Commissioner and the Commissioner of Food Production to address the gathering.

Speaking first the Additional Development Commissioner explained the financial and other assistance being given by the Government under the National Extension Service Programme for improving Minor Irrigation and Lift Irrigation. He deplored that Kudimaramath had gone out of vogue and that people were looking up now to the Government even for those things which they had attended to themselves for centuries in the past. The Panchayat Union Scheme would come into force very soon and the block agency would come under public control. The public should husband the resources of the panchayats and the block allotment and spend them prudently on items of expenditure arranged according to a well thought out system of priorities.

Speaking next *Sri T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S.*, Commissioner of Food Production, assured the gathering that all the suggestions made at the Conference would be carefully examined and that such of them as were found to be feasible would be implemented soon. He said that if the members of the public came forward to form co-operative societies for working tube wells and filter points, the Government would render all help for sinking them. He felt

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that some of the criticisms levelled on that day against the Food Production Engineering Branch were based on a misconception of the role of that branch. That branch had been specially created only to accelerate the aid where it was needed most. The branch should not be considered as an Agency creating difficulties or delay. He pleaded for whole-hearted public co-operation with the Food Production Department.

The Home Minister in his concluding remarks observed that the top ranking officers concerned had heard in person the suggestions made by the popular representatives of the Ramanathapuram district. These suggestions would be examined with the care they deserved and necessary measures would be taken.

Sri R. Chidambara Bharathi, M.L.A., proposed a vote of thanks.

II. Proceedings of the Conference on minor irrigation held at 'Excel Talkies', Arantangi, on 26th December 1958.

The Conference was attended by the Secretary, Board of Revenue, the Collector of Tanjore, the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), the Assistant Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department, the Superintending Engineer (Food Production) and other officials of the Public Works Department, the Members of Legislature and representatives of local associations and other interests. The Minister for Home presided. The proceedings were conducted in Tamil.

2. In his opening speech, the Minister observed that the presence of the large gathering showed the increasing interest taken by the people of the area in Agriculture which was itself a good augury for the future. The villages in Arantangi and Pattukottai taluks are mostly inam and zamindari and there are about 600 minor irrigation sources in Arantangi taluk, while the number is a little less in Pattukottai taluk. Special staff will be needed to examine the irrigation difficulties in these taluks, particularly the problem of harnessing the water in jungle streams which is going to waste, by constructing anicuts and diverting it for irrigation purposes. There are three departments, namely, Public Works Department, Food Production Department and Revenue Department which attend to irrigation works. The object of the Conference is to ascertain the long standing grievances of the people of the area so that the Officers may be able to pay special attention to the improvements required with the co-operation of the ryots. Although the Conference has been convened primarily to discuss Minor Irrigation in Tanjore district, the problems relating to Pudukottai area also may be considered as representatives from that area also are present on the occasion.

In conclusion the Minister invited the Members of the Legislature and others to put forward their proposals and suggestions which the Government would examine for expeditious action.

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3. *Sri R. Srinivasa Iyer*, M.L.A. (Pattukottai), stated that the water in jungle streams which was being wasted can be saved by constructing dams across them and diverting the water to tanks to replenish the supply through the "chain of tanks irrigation system." The Cauvery-Mettur Project channels are not receiving sufficient water to irrigate the tail end areas. Even in the head of the Grand Anicut Canal the normal supply is not allowed due to silting up of the canal. The drainage water of the Cauvery-Mettur Project channels now flowing in the jungle streams can be tapped and utilized. For instance, sufficient supply is not received at the tail end of Pudupattinam, Sethubavachatram channel and there was practically no water in September for transplantation after seedlings were raised. He referred to the works in Arantangi taluk for the execution of which representations have been made by the ryots in the pointed mahazar circulated, at the Conference and said that if these works are executed, there will be an additional yield which will enable the Government to reach the target of two lakhs tons fixed for the procurement in the district. The works requiring attention are mainly the following :—

(1) Construction of a masonry dam across Vellar at Sengamari with a channel on each side to supply water to the chain of tanks.

(2) Excavating a channel to carry the surplus from Tirunallur tank to Ananthankottai tank and lower down chain of tanks.

(3) Construction of a masonry dam in Pambar river near Irumbanad tank.

(4) Construction of a masonry dam in Pambar near Okkur tank.

(5) Construction of a masonry dam in Pambar near Kodaimangalam.

(6) Construction of a masonry dam across Vellar near Karungadu.

(7) Construction of a masonry dam in Vellar above Avadayarkoil.

(8) Improvements to the tanks in the not taken over villages in Arantangi taluk under Act XVIII of 1943.

These improvements are expected to benefit an area of 9,000 acres. To attend to the investigation and execution of the works in the area, the Government may sanction a special staff with a Superintending Engineer so that the programme may be completed in two or three years.

He referred to the difficulties of the Government in attending to repairs in inam villages and stated that the Government may find ways and means to solve them, so that the 48 villages owned by the temple at Avadayarkoil may be taken over by the Government by promulgating a special ordinance, if necessary. He thanked the Government for having sanctioned the construction of a dam across Vellar near Karungadu (item 6 above) and suggested that silt-clearance in Narasinga Cauvery for eight miles may be undertaken by the Government to improve the supply.

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4. *Sri A. R. Marimuthu*, M.L.A. (Adirampattinam) stated that although a major portion of Pattukottai is receiving Cauvery-Mettur Project supply, there are several defects in the irrigation system, the chief of which are want of proper irrigation facilities and short supply of water at the tail end. A portion of the cultivated lands in Pattukottai taluk often gets submerged during floods in Kannanar river and a proposal to form bunds on either side of the river which was considered and given up some two or three years back may be revived and implemented at once. The Cauvery-Mettur Project drainages may be tapped by putting up dams so that large areas could be brought under irrigation. Irrigation facilities may be provided for the tail end of the Vadavar extension channel. By doing so, about 2,000 acres of land in the area can be brought under cultivation. Similarly, irrigation can be improved by construction of dams across Nasuniyar in Anaikadu village.

5. *Sri S. Ramaswami Thevar*, M.L.A. (Arantangi), observed that the inamdars and zamindars have closed most of the irrigation channels and tanks and they should be restored. Jungle streams should be harnessed by putting up dams across them. Dams should be constructed across Narasinga Cauvery to increase the supply of water.

6. *Sri Swaminatha Iyer*, Secretary, Mirasdars' Association, Arantangi, pointed out that if dams are constructed across Vellar and Pambar, the water can be stored in the tanks numbering 748 and utilized for irrigation purposes. Improvements may be carried out by deepening Narasinga Cauvery and strengthening the bunds. The several representations and suggestions contained in the printed pamphlet presented by them may be considered by the Government.

7. *Sri V. Arunachalam*, M.L.A. (Pudukottai), urged that dams may be constructed across—

- (1) Tiruchi Kattalai Channel Koorayaru at Mullayur village,
- (2) Agniar, and
- (3) Pambar rivers.

The proposal to construct a dam across Vellar in Tirumayam taluk at a cost of rupees one crore which was given up some time back should be re-examined. There are about 4,200 tanks in the erstwhile Pudukottai State and they should be improved.

8. *Sri Natesan*, ex-M.L.A. (Pudukottai) said that out of 4,200 tanks in the Pudukottai State about 200 tanks are with an ayacut of 100 acres and 1,500 with an ayacut of 150 acres. Dams may be provided across Agniar and Pambar to extend irrigation. More wells should be sunk in the area. The Government may ensure irrigation by letting in water for about 20 days in the rivers to fill the tanks.

9. On behalf of the Chief Engineer (Irrigation), the Executive Engineer, Grand Anicut Canal Division, Tanjore, explained that the Public Works Department are investigating a number of schemes for providing adequate water to the tail end areas and that the Department would do its best to tackle the irrigation problems of the area.

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10. The Secretary, Board of Revenue, observed that after the taking over of many of the inam villages by the Government, Arantangi and Pudukottai taluks had faced two cyclones and the damaged tanks irrespective of the fact whether they belonged to the Government or inamdars were taken up for improvement under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme with a special division under the Superintending Engineer (Food Production). In 1955, all the tanks were transferred to the Public Works Department for carrying out repairs and by April 1958 all the breaches were closed and the Special Division was disbanded. Under the Estates Land Act the tanks lying in the inam villages not taken over by the Government would have to be repaired by the landowners themselves as the Government have no control over them. Under Act XVIII of 1943, in cases where the tanks are not repaired by the landowners themselves after the issue of a notice, the Government would take up execution of the repairs and recover the cost from the landholders. But in Arantangi taluk the landholders complained that the cost of repairs proposed to be executed by the Government was too high and that such repairs were not necessary and not also remunerative. The Collector over-ruled the objection. Appeals made by the landholders to the Board also failed. Against this order landholders have filed writ petitions in the High Court which are pending disposal. The Government would examine the matter with a view to get over the difficulties.

According to the Inam Assessment Act of 1956, the ryoti lands not taken over inam villages cannot be assessed fully and the ryot should pay rent to the landholder only. The Government receive full assessment only on Minor Irrigation iruwaram pannai lands of the landholders. Hence they are not legally bound to repair and maintain the sources in these villages at their cost. The Government may, perhaps, undertake the execution of the works at their cost in view of the urgency for additional food production and the eventual possibility of these villages also being taken over by the Government. The Board has recommended to the Government that 50 per cent of the cost of repairs to irrigation works in non-ryotwari areas which have to be carried out as a result of the cyclone of 1955 may be met from the State funds and recovery from the landholders limited to the balance which may be collected in a reasonable number of instalments. (The Government have since issued orders accepting the recommendation.)

The Secretary, concluded by saying that the Board has applied to the Government for staff for Arantangi and Pudukottai areas and that the grievances of the ryots would be looked into very expeditiously.

11. The Minister for Home winding up the proceedings thanked the people and their representatives for their participation in the Conference and said that the Government had recently sanctioned the scheme for construction of an anicut across Vellar at Karungadu at Arantangi taluk at a cost of Rs. 2.94 lakhs and that the Government would consider all the suggestions made at the Conference and take decisions soon.

12. *Sri Srinivasa Iyer*, M.L.A., proposed a vote of thanks.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 488 asked by Sri K. Sattanatha Karayalar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd March 1959, page 7 supra.]

Statement showing the names of Panchayats in the Kanyakumari district and in the Shencottah taluk of Tirunelveli district and the amounts of contribution payable by Government under section 55 (1) of the Travancore-Cochin Panchayats Act, 1950 to each of them for the year 1957-58.

Serial number and name of panchayats.	Contribution payable for 1957-58.
(1)	(2)
Kanyakumari district—	RS. NP.
1 Bhuthapandy	2,000-00
2 Thovala	2,000-00
3 Thazhakudy	2,000-00
4 Aramboli	2,000-00
5 Azhakiapandipuram	2,000-00
6 Neendakara Vadasery	2,000-00
7 Azhahappapuram	2,000-00
8 Dharmapuram	1,784-89
9 Rajakamangalam	2,000-00
10 Kanyakumari	2,000-00
11 Marungoor	2,000-00
12 Suchindram	2,000-00
13 Thamarakulam	2,000-00
14 Thangamputhur	2,000-00
15 Agastheeswaram	2,000-00
16 Puthalam	2,000-00
17 Villukeeri	2,000-00
18 Midalam	2,000-00
19 Kilmidalam	805-91
20 Colachel	2,000-00
21 Ponmana Arvikara	2,000-00
22 Thripperappu	2,000-00
23 Thiruvattar	2,000-00
24 Eraniel	2,000-00
25 Meerkode	2,000-00
26 Valvachagoshtam	2,000-00
27 Kadiapattinam	2,000-00
28 Thiruvithamkode	2,000-00
29 Tallakulam	2,000-00
30 Manavalakurichi	2,000-00
31 Kothanallur	2,000-00
32 Attoor	2,000-00
33 Arumana	2,000-00
34 Kiliyoor	2,000-00

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Serial number and name of panehayats.

Contribution
payable for
1957-58.

(1)

(2)

RS. NP.

Kanyakumari district—cont.

35 Elzhudesam	2,000-00
36 Nattalam	2,000-00
37 Elaicoda	2,000-00
38 Arudesam	2,000-00
39 Palukal	2,000-00
40 Keszulam	1,126-22
41 Kunnathoor	2,000-00
42 Kellemcode	2,000-00
43 Panikulam	2,000-00
44 Pacode	2,000-00
45 Methukummal	2,000-00
45 Vilavancode	2,000-00

Shenottah taluk (Tirunelveli district)—

1 Sambavaravadakar	2,000-00
2 Ayikudy	2,000-00
3 Elathur	2,000-00
4 Karkudy	2,000-00
5 Achanpudur	2,000-00

Total 99,717-02

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 495 asked by SRI K. Sattanatha Karayalar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd March 1959, page 11 supra.]

Statement showing the number of wells sunk under the Filter Point Wells Scheme during 1951-52 to 1958-59 (up to 31st October, 1958).

Name of the Agricultural District.	1951-52.	1952-53.	1953-54.	1954-55.	1955-56.	1956-57.	1957-58.	1958-59 (up to 31st October 1958)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 North Arcot (Vellore).	..	56	36	60	35	12	36	7
2 Chingleput.	..	48	62	54	54	33	29	14
3 South Arcot (Cuddalore).	..	70	53	72	71	48	43	43
4 Mayuram	..	..	..	185	113	70	38	37
5 Kumbakonam	..	..	..	173	116	92	16	37
6 Pattukkottai	..	31	29	30	31	7	4	5
7 Tiruchirappalli	..	78	77	74	120	87	45	55
8 Ramanatha- puram.	..	44	51	72	84	59	46	66
9 Madurai	..	34	53	56	28	22	37	23
10 Tirunelveli	..	..	..	7	10	14	7	5
11 Salem	..	..	5	4	4	4	2	5
12 Coimbatore	..	..	..	..	9	4	1	Nil
Total	..	361	366	787	675	452	304	297

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 499 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram on behalf of Sri N. K. Palanisami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd March 1959, page 14 supra.]

[SUBJECT.—*Agreement regarding abolition of Maistry System.*]

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT UNDER SECTION 12 (3) OF THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947, BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER OF LABOUR, MADRAS, ON 4TH NOVEMBER 1958.

I. Names of the parties .. Managements and employees in Plantations in Madras State.

II. Representing Employees .. Mr. W. C. F. Simmonds, Chairman, the Association of Planters of the State of Madras.

Sri C. V. Subbu, Sri S. Ganapathy, Secretary, the Association of Planters of the State of Madras.

III. Representing Employees (Maistries).

(1) Sri R. Raman Nair, President, the Nilgiris District Estate Workers' Union, Coonoor.

(2) Sri K. R. Bellie, Joint Secretary, the Nilgiri District Estate Workers' Union, Coonoor.

(3) Sri S. M. Narayanan, Secretary, the Nilgiri District Estate Maistries Union, Coonoor.

(4) Sri P. L. Perumal, President, Neelamalai Plantation Workers' Union, Coonoor.

(5) Sri M. Malli Chettiar, General Secretary, South Indian Plantation Workers' Union, Valparai.

(6) Sri J. Daniel, General Secretary, Madras Provincial Plantation Workers' Union, Valparai.

(7) Sri N. Sanjeevi Raju, Secretary, Nilgiri Estate Workers' Progressive Union, Coonoor.

(8) Sri R. V. Rajan, Shervarayan Thotta Munetra Thozhilalar Sangam, Yercaud.

iv. *Short Recital.*—Since the twelve-point programme for the abolition of the Maistry System was agreed with the Government of India in 1951, issues concerning Maistries have arisen from time to time, certain of which having been referred to the Special Industrial Tribunal for Plantations, Coimbatore, were incorporated in the Tribunal's award of the 16th September 1956 and are now the subject of appeal against this award to the Supreme Court.

[2nd March 1959]

Discussions on the outstanding questions have subsequently taken place, and with the intervention of the Madras Government the parties have now agreed to settle these issues in the following terms.

V. Terms of Settlement.—(1) As from the date of this agreement, all workmen on estates in Maistries' Gangs will stand transferred to Estate Gangs.

(2) All the existing resident head-maistries (and/or head-kanganies) normally doing supervisory work in field or factory shall be changed to a new category designated as 'Supervisors'.

(3) The wages of the maistries absorbed as supervisors shall be so fixed that they are not less than the daily average of their earnings (wages plus head money) taking the monthly average in the years 1955, 1956 and 1957 subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 as the basis for determining the daily wage.

(4) Future recruitment of supervisors and their terms and conditions of service will be at the discretion of the employers.

(5) All the existing Kole-maistries in plantations will continue on their existing terms and conditions of service until they waste out subject to the provisions of clause 8 (d) hereunder.

(6) Kole-maistries will be paid an increase of one anna per day over their present wage.

(7) There will be no future recruitment of kole-maistries.

(8) (a) The resident maistries engaged in supervisory work in field or factory who have completed 60 years of age at the date of this agreement or died or left the service after 24th October 1956, shall be paid a compensation as calculated below plus their usual gratuity. This will also apply to those maistries who desire to resign from the service. This does not apply to cases of termination of service.

Compensation.

- | | |
|--|---|
| (i) For a maistry with a service below 10 years. | Eight months' commission subject to a minimum of Rs. 150. |
| (ii) For a maistry with a service between 10 and 15 years. | Twelve months' commission subject to a minimum of Rs. 200. |
| (iii) For a maistry with a service of over 15 years. | Fifteen months' commission subject to a minimum of Rs. 300. |

The basis for calculation of commission will be the average monthly commission earned in the years 1955, 1956 and 1957.

(b) No maistry appointed as a supervisor as provided in clause (2) will be paid compensation defined in sub-clause (a) above.

(c) The contract of resident maistries who are only labour suppliers and who are not doing supervisory work will be determined at the date of the agreement on payment of the compensation defined in sub-clause (a) above.

(d) The contract of supply of nominee maistries and of kole-maistries directly in receipt of *per capita* allowance on or after 1st May 1958 through the estate check roll will be determined on payment of compensation as aforesaid.

(e) Dependents of such maistries who have died subsequent to 24th October 1956 will be paid the compensation as defined in sub-clause (a) reduced by any sums already paid on account of or in recognition of the termination of the deceased maistry's contract.

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(9) This agreement will be in supersession of all the terms of the Award of the Special Industrial Tribunal for Plantations, Coimbatore, in I.D. No. 8 (Special) of 1952, dated the 16th September 1956, in so far as they relate to maistries and kole-maistries.

Dated at Madras, this the fourth day of November 1958.

Signature of parties.

Representing Employers—

(Signed) W. C. F. Simmonds,
Chairman. The
Association of
Planters of the
State of Madras,
Nilgiris.

(„) C. V. Subbu,
Member, Execu-
tive Committee.
The Association
of Planters of
the State of
Madras, Nilgiris.

(„) S. Ganapathy,
Secretary. The
Association of
Planters of the
State of Madras.

Representing Employees—

(Signed) R. Raman Nair,
President the Nilgiris
District Estate
Workers' Union,
Coonoor.

(„) J. Daniel, General
Secretary, Madras
Provincial Planta-
tion Workers'
Union, Valparai.

(„) R. V. Rajan, Sherva-
rayan Thotta
Munnetra Thozhi-
lalar Sangam,
Yercaud.

(„) P. L. Perumal,
President, Neela-
malai Plantation
Workers' Union,
Coonoor.

(„) Rajarathinam, Secre-
tary, the Madras
Provincial Estate
Maistries' Union,
19, Mount Road,
Coonoor R.S.

(„) S. M. Narayanan,
Secretary, The
Nilgiris Districts
Estate Maistries
Union, Coonoor.

(„) K. R. Bellie, Joint
Secretary, The
Nilgiris District
Estate Workers'
Union, Coonoor.

(„) N. Sanjeevi Raju,
Secretary, Nilgiris
Estate Workers'
Progressive Union,
Coonoor.

இணைப்பு I.

[1953 செப்டம்பர் தடைசி வரைக்கும் உள்ள கணக்கில் ஆந்திர மாநிலக் கணக்கும் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறது. 1956-7 முதல் உள்ள கணக்கு 1956 நவம்பர் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் அமலுக்கு வந்த இராஜ்யங்களின் சீரமைப்பு அடிப்படையில் அமைந்தது.]

சென்னை இராஜ்ய வருவாய்க் கணக்கில் வருவாயும், செலவினமும்.

தலைப்புகள்.	1938-9.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	1956-7.	1957-8.	1958-9.		வரவு- செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடு.	இருத்தப் பட்ட மதிப்பீடு.	வரவு- செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடு, 1959-60.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)		
(குடியல் ஸ்டீடத்தில்)													
<u>அ. வருவாய்.</u>													
உள்நாட்டுப் பொருள்கள்மீது மத்திய அரசாங்க எக்ஸைஸ் வரிகளில் இராஜ்ய அரசாங்கத்தின் பங்கு.	..	..	2,88.75	2,25.44	1,66.49	1,82.56	1,75.14	3,14.43	2,15.00	5,81.00	5,81.00		
மத்திய வருமான வரிப்பங்கு	22.50	9,15.43	9,42.44	7,50.82	5,67.38	5,59.54	5,23.85	6,16.07	6,04.00	6,25.00	6,25.00		
விவசாய வருமான வரி	..	..	..	..	..	1,41.94	1,12.51	1,29.67	1,07.00	1,47.50	1,47.00		
சொத்து வரி	..	..	..	..	5.28	17.57	22.35	28.41	22.00	28.41	28.41		
ரயில்வே பிரயாணிகள் கட்டணத்தின் மீது வரியில் பங்கு.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.07	63.63	55.00	70.00		
நில வருவாய்—													
நீர்ப் பாசன வருவாய் உள்பட மொத்த வருவாய்.	7,00.78	9,20.58	8,70.85	6,68.67	5,95.41	5,97.34	6,19.86	6,91.52	6,62.55	6,46.10	6,65.38		
இராஜ்ய ஆயத்தறை வரிகள் (Excises).	3,72.23	40.74	47.26	30.86	27.22	28.62	30.29	27.97	27.85	26.19	25.70		
முத்திரைத் தாள்கள்	1,78.37	4,54.27	4,51.88	3,69.23	2,62.47	3,59.56	3,62.76	3,50.00	3,52.81	3,59.95	3,60.45		
கால்கள்	45.63	2,08.92	1,58.17	1,22.14	1,31.89	1,77.08	1,75.17	1,29.19	92.35	1,25.02	1,00.09		
பதிவுக் கட்டணம்	32.70	1,09.59	1,01.03	90.60	60.46	69.66	78.85	79.42	68.76	76.94	76.94		
மோட்டார் வண்டிகளின்மேல் விதிக்கப் பெறும் வரி.	81.22	3,90.14	4,25.95	4,17.04	3,59.89	4,00.87	4,37.73	4,54.29	4,50.00	4,77.69	4,78.02		

விற்பனை வரி	..	25,59-10	13,23-18	11,99-26	8,68-98	9,82-07	11,16-77	11,78-05	8,80-00	11,75-00	11,75-00	
மற்ற இனங்கள்	..	3-19	3,62-50	3,78-67	1,22-08	2,49-35	2,66-40	2,75-61	3,84-67	6,26-15	5,38-46	5,38-51
பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசனங்கள்—												
நீர்ப்பாசனத்துறை வருவாய் *	..	6-31	10-11	15-52	10-64	6-59	7-22	9-14	9-57	38-06	9-50	22-27
கழிக்க—நடைமுறைச் செலவுகள் ..	..	— 38-39	— 1,20-39	— 1,65-85	— 1,38-01	— 44-32	— 45-46	— 57-72	— 59-46	— 60-23	— 63-84	— 58-00
நிகர வருவாய் ..	..	— 32-08	— 1,10-28	— 1,50-03	— 1,27-37	— 37-73	— 38-24	— 48-58	— 49-89	— 22-17	— 54-34	— 35-73
பாசனம்—												
நீர்ப்பாசனத் துறை வருவாய் * (வேறு பலவகைச் சிறு இனங்கள்).	..	1-99	3-30	3-31	2-78	2-23	2-42	2-08	1-89	1-93	1-81	1-74
வட்டி	..	19-73	52-22	19-24	49-43	45-75	52-76	59-68	3,78-97	4,98-55	5,18-05	5,65-09
நீதி நிர்வாகம்	..	15-39	84-48	78-25	55-42	43-60	57-60	62-05	67-63	66-84	64-67	65-03
சிறைச்சாலைகள்	..	5-98	26-67	31-97	25-00	27-32	22-02	26-20	26-32	25-69	25-30	26-77
காவல்	..	5-66	29-32	28-74	20-64	22-18	21-41	21-81	19-14	24-19	20-07	20-11
துறைமுகங்களும் கப்பல் வழிகாட்டலும்.	..	44-67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
கல்வி	..	8-35	54-23	38-71	46-09	57-81	73-40	93-71	1,34-64	1,72-95	2,04-84	2,75-91
மருத்துவம்	..	10-25	26-34	24-67	26-71	22-13	27-35	31-14	61-04	64-74	63-91	78-91
பொதுச் சுகாதாரம்	..	2-59	9-01	7-79	5-64	6-05	22-13	7-17	19-40	22-06	25-39	50-03
விவசாயம்	..	3-12	1,16-60	1,35-28	1,27-90	88-14	80-37	1,04-21	1,01-71	1,73-88	1,66-31	1,78-09
கால்நடை	..	1-02	7-86	8-83	7-65	8-69	7-93	13-08	19-23	22-88	19-58	24-95
கூட்டுறவு	..	4-18	18-83	22-74	20-85	43-35	64-53	1,27-82	1,06-47	94-57	96-25	1,38-29
தொழில் வளர்ச்சி	..	18-85	1,19-78	1,07-95	1,05-48	77-15	1,17-52	1,23-41	2,47-24	3,10-89	2,36-66	3,52-00
நாளாவிதத் துறைகள்	..	7-62	41-33	48-76	40-42	35-12	42-50	99-48	90-06	1,22-84	1,14-17	1,22-30
சேரமைப்பு வேலைகள்	..	25-12	1,07-24	1,43-38	1,26-31	1,11-38	1,14-67	1,28-73	99-11	86-32	75-72	98-88
மின்சாரத் திட்ட வருவாய்—												
மொத்த வருவாய்	..	42-51	4,71-20	5,16-76	5,31-42	5,97-21	7,03-08	8,13-43	2,54-27	†	..	..
கழிக்க—நடைமுறைச் செலவுகள் ..	..	— 24-81	— 3,47-88	— 4,12-09	— 3,63-58	— 3,71-79	— 4,52-08	— 5,26-02	— 2,20-07	..	..	..
நிகர வருவாய் ..	..	17-70	1,23-32	1,04-67	1,67-84	2,25-42	2,51-00	2,87-41	34-20	..	..	..

சென்னை இராஜ்ய வருவாய்க் கணக்கில் வருவாயும், செலவினமும்—தொடர்ச்சி.

தலைப்புகள்.	1938-9.	1951-2.	1952-3.	1953-4.	1954-5.	1955-6.	1956-7.	1957-8.	1958-9.		வரவு- செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடு, 1959-60. (12)
									வரவு- செலவுத் திட்ட மதிப்பீடு. (10)	திருத்தப் பட்ட மதிப்பீடு. (11)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
				அ. வருவாய்—தொடர்ச்சி.							
				(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்)							
ஆண்டு முதிர்வு ஓய்வுச் சம்பளத்திற்காக பல்வேறு ஸ்தாபனங்களிடமிருந்து பெறப்படும் தொகை.	2-88	5-90	6-85	5-09	13-07	11-32	16-06	9-09	13-96	10-50	10-65
அச்சகமும் அலுவலகத் தேவைப் பொருளும்.	3-96	19-54	14-79	14-17	12-16	12-79	9-76	11-76	10-34	16-89	14-87
பலவகை—											
அரசாங்க பஸ் போக்கு வரத்துத் துறை மூலம் வருவாய். †	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
பிற இனங்கள்	14-58	1,04-42	92-14	1,96-82	1,23-02	87-10	74-90	2,39-03	2,00-74	2,15-43	2,27-40
மொத்தம் ..	14-58	1,04-42	92-14	1,96-82	1,23-02	87-10	74-90	2,39-03	2,00-74	2,15-43	2,27-40
சாலை, நீர்வழிப் போக்கு வரவுத் திட்டங் களின் மொத்த வருவாய் (அரசாங்க பஸ் துறை.)	..	1,18-87	1,24-95	1,44-64	1,42-54	1,53-35	1,81-21	2,13-34	2,00-00	2,16-22	2,16-74
கழிக்க—நடைமுறைச் செலவுகள் ..	..	-1,10-20	-1,20-37	-1,24-68	-1,16-69	-1,28-13	-1,49-91	-1,85-52	-1,88-95	-1,93-01	-2,04-06
நிகர வருவாய் ..	..	8-67	4-58	19-96	25-85	25-22	31-30	27-82	11-05	23-21	12-68
மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து உதவி மானியம்.	..	4-00	8-61	5-70	1-90	72-19	1,28-09	5-55	7-05	6-73	4-57
மற்றைய அரசாங்கங்களுடன் பற்று வரவுச் சரிக்கட்டல்.	27	25	38	86	21	40	34	43	34	1-36	74
எதிர்பாராத வருவாய்	..	1,18-62	74-05	1,39-34	43-01	47-15	15-54	25-19	25-00	26-43	25-04

* நில வருவாய் தவிர.

† இந்த வருவாய் 1949-50 முதல் “சாலை, நீர்வழிப் போக்குவரத்துத் திட்டங்களின் வருவாய்” என்பதன் கீழ்க் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது.

‡ இந்த வருவாய் 1957-ம் ஆண்டு ஜூலை மாதம் 1-ந் தேதியில் இருந்து வட்டி என்ற தலைப்பின்கீழ் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளது.

மூலதன அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள், ... 40.19 2,50.73 2,76.98 1,65.57 1,33.54 2,07.98 1,74.53
தேசிய நலப் பாப்புத் திட்டங்கள், ...
ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள், ...
இவற்றிற்காக வருவாய். *

தற்காப்புச் செலவுகள் 4.59 -1.02 1.86 .08

குறைந்த ஊதியம் பெறும் சிப்பந்தி களின் ஊதிய உயர்வுக்காக இந்திய அரசாங்கம் அளித்த கூடுதல் உதவித் தொகை (இது 1958-59-ம் ஆண்டு வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் முடிவான பிறகு அறிவிக்கப்பட்டது). 30.00

புதிய வரி விதிப்பின் மூலம் வருவாய்

ஆக மொத்தம் .. 16,13.45 59,38.50 58,42.32 50,80.73 43,32.88 52,09.48 56,23.21 62,56.36 63,90.28 69,48.98 73,08.36

ஆ. வருவாய்க் கணக்கில் செலவினம்.

விவசாய வருமான வரித் துறை 1.93 2.79 2.57 2.69 3.72 6.54

நில வருவாய்த் துறை 25.36 84.52 84.33 87.96 79.12 80.09 88.58 1,12.08 1,38.30 1,69.77 1,63.43

ஆயத்தறை வரிகள் 32.18 84.86 80.47 63.23 38.02 6.18 6.76 7.04 6.68 6.26 6.18

முத்திரைத் தான்கள் 4.72 24.10 25.13 22.52 12.84 15.33 18.03 20.31 18.41 19.24 19.24

காடுகள் 40.17 80.35 90.34 75.70 63.75 64.25 57.75 55.99 56.39 61.48 61.83

பதிவுத் துறை 29.13 53.57 54.01 47.78 38.25 38.76 37.46 36.78 37.48 38.22 38.67

மோட்டார் வண்டிகளின்மேல் விதிக்கப் படுகிற வரி வருவாய்ச் செலவுகள்—

ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக் கும் பங்கு. 72.77 90.89 92.89 90.49 66.15 66.06 63.74 60.46 62.44 60.36 60.36

மற்றைய செலவினங்கள் 2.29 9.89 11.13 9.11 11.04 11.61 11.34 11.20 13.07 13.25

விற்பனை வரி 49.37 49.45

மற்ற வரிகளும் கட்டணங்களும்—

ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக் கும் பங்கு. .. 1,12.48 1,06.22 1,23.64 63.39 77.51 91.10 1,01.02 95.00 1,30.00 1,30.00

மற்ற செலவினங்கள் 64 48.83 52.91 45.41 46.27 47.92 48.58 46.08 2.57 2.59

* 1953-4 முடிவு வரைகில் இந்த வருவாய் “பலவகை”, “எதிர்பாராத வருவாய்” என்ற தலைப்பின்கீழ்க் காட்டப்பட்டுள்ளன.

சென்னை இராஜ்ய வருவாய்க் கணக்கில் வருவாயும், செலவினமும்—தொடர்ச்சி.

1958-9.

வரவு-
செலவுத்
திட்ட
மதிப்பீடு.

திருந்தப்
பட்ட
மதிப்பீடு.

வரவு-
செலவுத்
திட்ட
மதிப்பீடு,
1959-60.

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APPENDIX

[and March 1959]

தலைப்புகள்.

1938-9.

1951-2.

1952-3.

1953-4.

1954-5.

1955-6.

1956-7.

1957-8.

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(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்)

அ. வருவாய்க் கணக்கில் செலவினம்—தொடர்ச்சி.

பாசனம்—

பாசனங்களுக்காக செய்யப்படும் மூல
தனச் செலவுகளிட்டு கணக்கிடப்
படும் வட்டி.

மற்ற செலவினம்

பாசன அணைக்கட்டு முதலிய சில்லறை
வேலைகள்.

அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய வட்டி.

கழிக்க நீர்ப்பாசனம், சிங்கோடு
முதலிய துறைகளில் கணக்கிடப்படும்
வட்டி.

சாதாரண வருவாயிலிருந்து ஈடு செய்த
நிகர வட்டித் தொகை.

கடன் தீர்ப்பு நிதிகளுக்காக

பொது நிர்வாகம்

நீதி நிர்வாகம்

சிறைச்சாலைகள்

காவல்

துறைமுகங்களும் கப்பலுக்கு வழி

காட்டலும்.

87.59

1,75.31

2,17.97

1,91.00

1,42.23

1,63.36

1,77.66

1,83.90

1,95.58

1,99.26

2,12.55

39.09

1,45.83

1,68.29

1,19.20

95.07

1,18.38

2,72.00

1,58.31

84.68

89.70

84.16

1.25

.61

.24

2.01

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..

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58.54

1,45.66

2,04.39

2,21.17

1,77.29

2,61.30

3,70.85

4,38.55

4,95.09

4,56.19

5,49.30

—1,07.54

—3,33.49

—4,19.45

—3,96.61

—3,33.06

—4,05.57

—4,95.33

—2,83.78

—2,20.82

—2,22.42

—2,38.69

—49.00

—1,87.83

—2,15.06

—1,74.90

—1,55.77

—1,44.27

—1,24.48

1,54.77

2,74.27

2,33.77

3,10.61

5.13

1,02.30

1,06.01

1,29.93

49.55

49.56

63.84

73.78

71.51

2,85.30

3,22.37

2,76.70

7,41.34

7,24.47

6,25.98

6,12.53

4,47.39

4,53.07

4,96.08

4,34.60

5,00.45

5,03.94

90.63

1,76.09

1,84.47

1,61.74

1,24.94

1,27.23

1,25.72

1,24.11

1,26.53

1,29.64

1,28.18

23.22

1,33.85

1,42.68

1,34.12

93.49

84.83

91.14

95.85

92.23

94.00

95.50

1,60.96

7,37.42

7,16.88

5,97.96

4,80.53

5,19.89

5,17.65

5,32.98

5,22.04

5,22.33

5,29.15

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.01

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பழைய சின்னங்கள், தல்தாலேஜிகள்,
பாதுகாப்புத் துறை.

96

2-45

2-31

2-14

2-54

2-59

2-75

3-30

2-91

3-58

2-87

கல்வி	2,61-98	11,01-10	11,86-02	10,53-07	9,19-13	10,98-98	10,26-30	11,15-63	12,04-22	12,32-94	13,28-95
மருத்துவம்	98-14	3,53-12	3,80-34	3,48-91	3,03-85	3,24-08	3,57-55	3,89-23	4,14-85	4,23-22	4,40-66
பொதுச் சுகாதாரம்	26-57	1,65-11	2,05-71	1,41-38	1,04-04	1,13-97	53-98	71-02	75-52	98-94	1,23-92
விவசாயம்	20-62	3,16-49	2,60-07	2,19-04	1,57-44	1,57-88	1,90-51	1,86-65	2,53-79	2,59-93	2,92-25
கால்நடை	12-85	62-98	60-63	48-55	40-15	41-02	51-92	65-19	80-20	81-01	93-74
கட்டுறவு	13-82	76-39	77-81	66-82	78-75	1,08-19	1,52-96	1,50-79	1,45-59	1,33-34	1,86-49
தொழில் வளர்ச்சி	27-54	2,01-67	1,87-93	1,76-42	1,58-91	1,77-09	1,99-69	2,34-70	4,86-40	3,09-34	4,17-20
தொழில் வளர்ச்சிக்காக செலவின கணக்கில் முதலீடு.	..	-39	-30	-66	-01	..	..	..	..	..	..
வான வர்திச் செலவு	..	-43	-35	-43	-31	-26	-35	..	..	..	..
நாகுவிதத் துறைகள் †	21-11	1,67-29	1,72-77	2,06-51	1,66-98	1,89-89	2,48-05	3,00-18	3,37-42	3,22-58	3,32-31
சீரமைப்புத் துறைகள்	1,19-70	7,62-56	9,34-46	6,49-39	4,10-77	5,02-64	4,54-24	4,22-64	4,71-57	4,97-48	5,57-11
மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களுக்கான மூலதன் வட்டி. இலட்ச ரூபாய்	18-92	1,48-81	1,89-00	1,96-94	1,81-96	2,25-98	2,89-28	83-86	..	..	..
மின்சாரத் திட்டங்களுக்குச் செலவாகும் பிற செலவினங்கள்.	..	3-22	5-87	2-84	-21	-74	-1-40	-30	..	..	..
பஞ்ச நிவாரணம்	16-04	13-86	51-56	92-72	11-48	96-10	29-88	36-61	52-50	56-57	54-09
நாட்டையும் அரசாங்கமையும் இழந்த தொகுக்குத் தரப்படும் உபகார நிதி.	..	..	..	..	..	..	-01	-02	-02	-01	-01
இந்நிய மன்னர்களாக இருந்தவர்களுக்கு சொத்தச் செலவுக்கு அளிக்கப்படும் பணமும் படியும்.	..	2-04	12-48	6-33	1-87	-97	-71	-76	-73	-73	-73
ஆண்டு முதிர்ந்தோர்க்கு அளிக்கப்படும் உபகாரச் சம்பளமும் பஞ்சப்படியும்.	97-12	1,96-75	2,09-25	1,78-65	1,37-23	1,40-97	1,33-61	1,24-76	1,20-68	1,34-11	1,36-44
ஆண்டு முதிர்வு உபகாரச் சம்பளமும் பஞ்சப்படியும் தொகுத்துக் கொடுத்தல்.	..	17-18	17-47	10-91	10-59	5-08	7-27	7-25	7-45	14-49	7-47
அச்சமும் அலுவலகத் தேவைப் பொருளும்.	27-07	1,05-10	1,02-14	1,13-74	1,01-12	85-77	1,13-22	1,02-50	82-11	94-62	1,01-54
பஸ் வகை—											
அரசாங்க பஸ் போக்கு வரத்துத் துறை.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
பிற இனங்கள்	4-39	26-58	26-27	96-12	18-69	76-55	70-38	1,06-57	1,27-32	1,14-42	1,07-25

2nd March, 1959]

APPENDIX

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1958-9.

தலைப்புகள்.

1938-9.

1981-2.

1952-3.

1953-4.

1954-5.

1955-6.

1956-7.

1957-8

01701-

சிவந்தா

வரவு-
செலவு

70

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(9)

மதிப்பீடு
(10)

41

1959-60
(12)

(ரூபாய் லட்சத்தில்)

ஆ. வருவாய்க் கணக்கில் செலவினம்—தொடர்ச்சி.

சுதிர்பாராத செலவுகள்—

வருவாய்க் கணக்கிற்கு மாற்றப்பட்ட,
இராஜ்ய வணிகத் திட்டங்களின்மீது
நிகரச் செலவு.

பிற இனங்கள்

மொத்தம் ..

முதாய அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள்,
தேசிய நலப் பரப்புத் திட்டங்கள்,
ஸ்தல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள்.

வருவாய் சேமிப்பு நிதிக்கு மாற்றியது ..

தற்காப்புச் செலவுகள்

ஆக மொத்தம் ..

முடிவாக உபரி அல்லது துண்டு விழும் தொகை. [உபரி +, துண்டு விழுவது-.]

* 1949-50 முதல் சென்னை அரசாங்க பஸ் போக்குவரத்துத் துறையின் நடைமுறைச் செலவுகள் மொத்த வருவாயிலேயே குறைத்துக் காண்பிக்கப்படுகின்றன.

† ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், பின்தங்கிய வகுப்பினருக்கும் அளிக்கப்படும் செலவுகளுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட பின்வரும் செலவுகளும் சேர்த்திருக்கின்றன—

‡ மூலதனக் கணக்கில் காட்டப்பட்ட செலவினங்களின் விவரம்—

.. 1,38·13 2,54·38 11,66·50 — 3,68·74 — 5,25·05 76·00 1,18·27 67·78 1,22·31 1,14·48

APPENDIX

[2nd March 1953]